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Cumberland County

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
800 EAST COMMERCE STREET
BRIGETON, NEW JERSEY 08302

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
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TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 - 0388

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

CARL B. HOLM

OCTOBER 1984

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Cumberland County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the Cumberland County Census Trends report was Carl B. Holm, Principal Planner. Department of Planning and Development. Please contact Mr. Holm (Phone: 609-451-8000 Ext. 401) should you have any questions on this county. He should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liason with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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CUMBERLAND COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 TO 1980

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

Cumberland County, for census taking and reporting purposes, has been classified as a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) and as such has been identified in the census reports as the Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, New Jersey SMSA, indicating a relatively freestanding area, not closely related to other statistical areas. The Office of Management and Budget, (OMB) however recently changed the designation to Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PSMA-Level C). PMSA indicates that Cumberland County is closely associated with adjacent metropolitan areas. It is a component of the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton PA-NJ-DE-MD Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). The CMSA consists of four PMSA's, one of which (Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ) was not included in the former SCSA. The primary criteria used to determine the area's new designation are population, size, density, and its commuting patterns. Cumberland is linked commercially and by these characteristics to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, Trenton CMSA.

We must understand growth, distribution, composition, and other characteristics of our population if planning is to be realistic. Unfortunately no statistical analysis of population is ever complete. It becomes out-of-date quite rapidly because of changing needs, attitudes and physical conditions. We must understand these changes. To do so, we must study the decennial census counts and compare them. In this report we compare the 1970 and 1980 censuses and examine the trends revealed with pertinent analysis and interpretations.

Cumberland lies just off the vast population corridor that has developed from Boston to Washington, D.C. It is one of the few remaining uncongested areas of New Jersey. This is in sharp contrast to New Jersey as a whole which is the most urbanized state in the union.

Cumberland is far enough removed from both Philadelphia-Camden and Wilmington, Delaware urban complexes to become a well-developed urban center on its own. Yet, it is close enough to participate in growth of the eastern seaboard. It appears that in the future Cumberland will be drawn into closer relationship with the Delaware Valley urban complexes. The budding tri-city area is well on its way to becoming the core of a southwestern New Jersey metropolitan area or satelite sub-region.

Municipal Population

Cumberland County, as a whole, has experienced only modest increases in total population in the last 60 years. But when the nation took its population and housing census in 1980 (see Table 1) it was found that there were 132,866 persons in the county. This was more than double the population recorded in 1920. So we have done a lot of growing in the last sixty years, an average of 2% a year, 20% per decade. The new total means we added 11,492 people during the 10 years since the 1970 census, which was more people than in the previous decade, but the rate of gain was less at 9.5%.

In the past 60 years, only during the depression was the rate lower. While the county has shown only modest growth in its total population, fluctuations have been experienced by municipalities throughout the county during the last decade. Some have increased. Maurice River Township's increase is primarily due to inmates at Leesburg Prison. Others have actually declined. Bridgeton's loss was its neighbors' gain. Upper Deerfield's slowed rate of growth compared to the 1960's can be attributed to the development regulations which deliberately slowed growth in an effort to conserve agriculture. Stow Creek took similar actions but not until the mid seventies. Because of the availability of vacant land and the need for people to reside reasonably near their place of work, there has been a tendency for people to settle in or near the established populaton centers. During the 1970's the cities of Vineland and Millville grew by enough to account for 85% (9,803) of the total county numerical growth.

In other words, the eastern section of the county grew at a rate of 14.6%, while the western section surrounding Bridgeton, which itself lost population, maintained a no-growth, no-loss status.

Cumberland County, in the last 80 years, has shown the least total growth in the southern group of counties but it is important to note that its growth has been generally more even, showing less fluctuation than several others. There also has been a steady decline in its share of southern New Jersey population. Several counties in Southern New Jersey are ranked high in terms of population increase. This and other factors indicate a southern shift in the state's overall growth pattern. The southernmost counties between 1970-1980 gained in population at a rate of 15%, substantially above New Jersey's overall growth rate of 2.7%. Even Cumberland's modest growth was greater at 9.5%.

With the increase in populaton, population density increased accordingly and now stands at 265 persons per square mile. The density for New Jersey state is 986 persons per square mile, 3.7 times that of Cumberland's.

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION 1970	1980	% CHANGE	POP. PER SQ. MILE 1970	1980	% OF COUNTY POP. 1970	1980
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	121,374	132,866	9.5	241	263	100.0	100.0
BRIDGETON CITY	20,435	18,795	-8.0	3,144	2,892	16.8	14.1
COMMERCIAL TOWNSHIP	3,667	4,674	27.5	108	137	3.0	3.5
DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	2,464	2,523	2.4	148	151	2.0	1.9
DOWNE TOWNSHIP	1,777	1,803	1.5	33	33	1.5	1.4
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	4,990	5,693	14.1	108	124	4.1	4.3
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	963	973	1.0	51	51	0.8	0.7
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	3,970	4,365	9.9	126	139	3.3	3.3
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	2,329	2,116	-9.1	62	57	1.9	1.6
MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP	3,743	4,577	22.3	40	48	3.1	3.4
MILLVILLE CITY	21,366	24,815	16.1	497	577	17.6	18.7
SHILOH BOROUGH	573	604	5.4	486	512	0.5	0.5
STOW CREEK TOWNSHIP	1,050	1,365	30.0	56	72	0.9	1.0
UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	6,648	6,810	2.4	209	214	5.5	5.1
VINELAND CITY	47,399	53,753	13.4	682	773	39.1	40.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Components of Change

Much of the change of populaton in Cumberland municipalities appears to be a reshuffling of persons and, as shown in Table 2, some natural increase (births in excess of deaths). The estimated net increase in migration of only 2,518 may be the sign of recent economic difficulties, but we must recognize that the estimated component of change shows only net changes. A more reasonable appraisal of migration comes from Table 3 concerning mobility.

Mobility

Mobility plays a fundamental role in population change and redistribution. Mobility data embraces both local moving and migration, the latter defined as change in county moving, and therefore usually involving a complete severance of economic and social ties. Mobility helps to maintain or to adjust the population balance of an area, helping to match people with available jobs and in many cases, permitting people to live in the area and environment of their choice. Traditionally, the predominant movement has been from farm areas to the cities. The cities of Bridgeton and Millville have grown in part by means of such local movements. But migration to our county from the very large urban centers, although fluctuating from decade to decade, has contributed large numbers of people.

Over a period of a lifetime, almost everyone moves his place of residence. Figures other than those shown here in Table 3 indicate that less than 6% of Cumberland's residents have always lived in the same house. The 1980 census reports residence on April 1, 1975 for the 123,286 persons five years old and over. Over 79,000 or 61% lived in the same house in 1975 and 1980. Almost 30,000 or 24% lived in a different house but in essentially the same area, while 12,600 or 10.2% lived outside the county five years before.

The latter figure helps us to see more clearly, although the actual figures are not conclusive, that more persons have moved away from Cumberland than we have realized. Analysis of vital statistics as cited above leads us to attribute only a growth of 2,518 persons in a decade to net in-migration. But if 12,634 have moved in during the last five years, then over 10,116 must have moved away to balance the equation (and this only in five not ten years). Careful analysis of the numerical change in age grouping would we believe, confirm that mobility as expressed by out- and in-migration has been much greater than cursary observation would indicate. A net in-migration of only 2,518, as reported, vastly under emphasizes the degree of mobility.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The age composition of the county's population is constantly changing. A number of these age and sex relationships may be revealed by inspection of the single years of age and sex, and the

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Cumberland County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	121,374
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	21,501
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	12,526
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	8,975
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	130,349
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	132,866
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	2,518

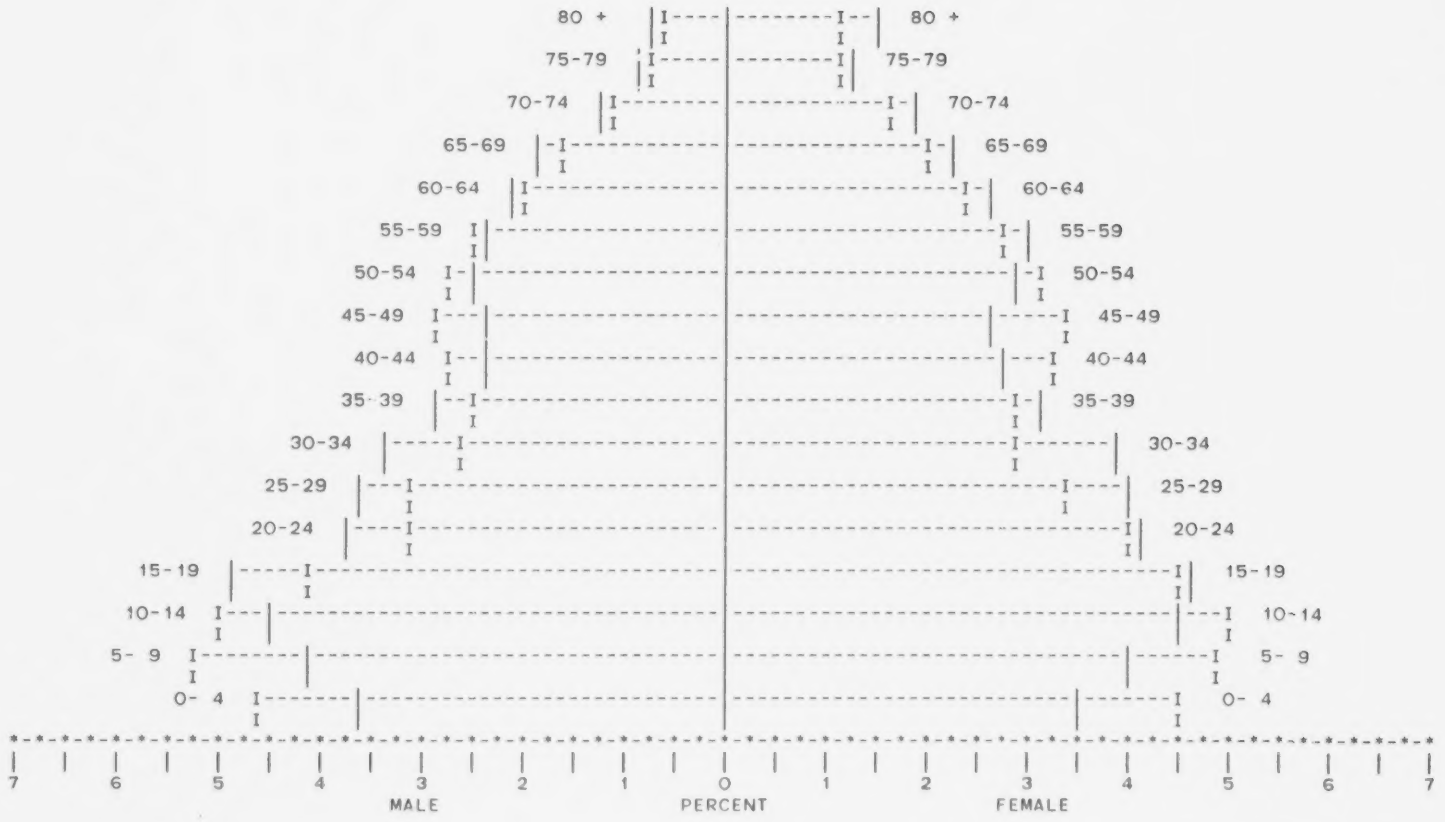
Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Cumberland County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	110,322	100.0	123,286	100.0
SAME HOUSE	66,007	59.8	79,373	64.4
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	36,198	32.8	42,511	34.5
SAME COUNTY	26,787	24.3	29,877	24.2
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	9,411	8.5	12,634	10.2
SAME STATE	4,190	3.8	7,088	5.7
DIFFERENT STATE:	5,221	4.7	5,546	4.5
NORTHEAST	2,631	2.4	2,570	2.1
NORTH CENTRAL	550	0.5	429	0.3
SOUTH	1,644	1.5	2,005	1.6
WEST	396	0.4	542	0.4
ABROAD	1,691	1.5	1,402	1.1
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	6,426	5.8	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

FIGURE 1.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



SYMBOL DEFINITIONS
| 1980 DISTRIBUTION
I 1970 DISTRIBUTION
B INTERSECTION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTIONS

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	121,374	57,635	63,739	132,866	63,026	69,840
UNDER 5 YEARS	11,106	5,683	5,423	9,573	4,893	4,680
UNDER 1 YEAR	2,210	1,153	1,057	2,020	1,034	986
1 YEAR	2,248	1,096	1,152	1,871	947	924
2 YEARS	2,071	1,048	1,023	1,919	1,004	915
3 YEARS	2,195	1,133	1,062	1,915	945	970
4 YEARS	2,382	1,253	1,129	1,848	963	885
5 TO 17 YEARS	31,177	15,757	15,420	30,858	15,577	15,281
5 YEARS	2,514	1,264	1,250	2,005	1,067	938
6 YEARS	2,464	1,264	1,200	1,958	983	975
7 YEARS	2,491	1,303	1,188	2,069	1,001	1,068
8 YEARS	2,432	1,288	1,144	2,244	1,096	1,148
9 YEARS	2,438	1,292	1,146	2,491	1,301	1,190
10 YEARS	2,506	1,228	1,278	2,351	1,186	1,165
11 YEARS	2,433	1,210	1,223	2,379	1,179	1,200
12 YEARS	2,410	1,226	1,184	2,307	1,113	1,194
13 YEARS	2,278	1,135	1,143	2,396	1,231	1,165
14 YEARS	2,451	1,263	1,188	2,580	1,335	1,245
15 YEARS	2,320	1,148	1,172	2,641	1,328	1,313
16 YEARS	2,244	1,090	1,154	2,690	1,359	1,331
17 YEARS	2,196	1,046	1,150	2,747	1,398	1,349
18 TO 24 YEARS	12,321	5,463	6,858	14,973	7,279	7,694
18 YEARS	2,034	968	1,066	2,304	1,199	1,105
19 YEARS	1,664	738	926	2,221	1,119	1,102
20 YEARS	1,682	712	970	2,085	984	1,101
21 YEARS	1,585	628	957	2,059	959	1,100
22 YEARS	1,817	808	1,009	2,088	974	1,114
23 YEARS	1,924	888	1,036	2,042	970	1,072
24 YEARS	1,615	721	894	2,174	1,074	1,111
25 TO 54 YEARS	43,061	20,208	22,853	48,519	22,935	25,584
25 YEARS	1,673	782	891	2,117	1,006	1,111
26 YEARS	1,611	782	829	2,018	986	1,032
27 YEARS	1,732	809	923	2,046	968	1,078
28 YEARS	1,524	719	805	2,045	977	1,068
29 YEARS	1,331	652	679	2,030	938	1,092
30 YEARS	1,421	682	739	1,940	923	1,017
31 YEARS	1,284	588	696	1,845	862	983
32 YEARS	1,335	618	717	2,090	998	1,092
33 YEARS	1,324	636	688	2,069	976	1,093
34 YEARS	1,315	616	699	1,690	790	900
35 YEARS	1,338	652	686	1,711	847	864
36 YEARS	1,281	588	693	1,643	782	861
37 YEARS	1,309	620	689	1,772	822	950
38 YEARS	1,296	611	685	1,486	693	793
39 YEARS	1,330	631	699	1,464	702	762
40 YEARS	1,463	714	749	1,425	665	760
41 YEARS	1,372	636	736	1,364	633	731
42 YEARS	1,488	666	822	1,348	610	738
43 YEARS	1,525	730	795	1,363	661	702
44 YEARS	1,444	653	791	1,281	608	673
45 YEARS	1,533	695	838	1,360	681	679
46 YEARS	1,532	695	837	1,274	608	666
47 YEARS	1,549	725	824	1,323	618	705
48 YEARS	1,531	719	812	1,260	597	663
49 YEARS	1,471	690	781	1,344	624	720

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	1,496	706	790	1,407	670	737
51 YEARS	1,408	657	751	1,382	658	724
52 YEARS	1,412	651	761	1,479	680	799
53 YEARS	1,355	624	731	1,534	705	829
54 YEARS	1,378	661	717	1,409	647	762
55 TO 59 YEARS	6,414	3,058	3,356	7,143	3,203	3,940
55 YEARS	1,358	641	717	1,428	646	782
56 YEARS	1,364	634	730	1,513	642	871
57 YEARS	1,285	624	661	1,440	661	779
58 YEARS	1,233	604	629	1,404	648	756
59 YEARS	1,174	555	619	1,358	606	752
60 TO 64 YEARS	5,188	2,361	2,827	6,284	2,823	3,461
60 YEARS	1,180	570	610	1,346	610	736
61 YEARS	1,066	482	584	1,278	584	694
62 YEARS	1,087	488	599	1,315	609	706
63 YEARS	913	403	510	1,167	496	671
64 YEARS	942	418	524	1,178	524	654
65 YEARS & OVER	12,107	5,105	7,002	15,516	6,316	9,200
65 YEARS	938	427	511	1,181	549	632
66 YEARS	914	406	508	1,195	513	682
67 YEARS	816	388	428	1,077	475	602
68 YEARS	767	347	420	1,071	499	572
69 YEARS	864	345	519	1,012	437	575
70 YEARS	747	310	437	922	386	536
71 YEARS	688	296	392	931	388	543
72 YEARS	641	249	392	833	347	486
73 YEARS	641	280	361	769	320	449
74 YEARS	616	276	340	723	299	424
75 YEARS	564	227	337	694	287	407
76 YEARS	491	202	289	619	245	374
77 YEARS	471	188	283	516	203	313
78 YEARS	430	187	243	498	207	291
79 YEARS	389	165	224	517	173	344
80 YEARS	352	140	212	412	134	278
81 YEARS	309	132	177	364	138	226
82 YEARS	238	85	153	349	116	233
83 YEARS	206	68	138	287	100	187
84 YEARS	187	70	117	266	89	177
85 YEARS	225	77	148	222	79	143
86 YEARS	117	43	74	194	65	129
87 YEARS	93	36	57	187	53	134
88 YEARS	86	29	57	130	38	92
89 YEARS	62	24	38	131	42	89
90 YEARS	49	17	32	109	36	73
91 YEARS	42	19	23	82	29	53
92 YEARS	35	14	21	61	25	36
93 YEARS	25	10	15	55	15	40
94 YEARS	18	3	15	29	8	21
95 YEARS	6	2	4	26	4	22
96 YEARS	5	2	3	14	7	7
97 YEARS	5	2	3	10	1	9
98 YEARS	3	1	2	6	2	4
99 YEARS	3	3	0	10	3	7
100 YEARS & OVER	64	35	29	14	4	10

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

age and sex groupings in Table 4. Note the excess of women over men in all except the youngest group. Women live longer than men. In the 50's and 60's there had been a steady growth in the proportion of residents in the pre-school and school-age groups. A smaller working group was supporting a growing non-working remainder. That has changed. The under 1 to age 15 group is less in 1980 than in 1970, 34,994 or 26%, compared to 37,843 or 31% in 1970. The proportion in the working age groups 16 to 64 has increased from 59% in 1970 to 62% in 1980. The effect of the Depression on birth rates can be seen by lesser numbers in the 40 to 50 age brackets. The elderly citizens of the county represented a larger proportion of our total population in 1980 (11.7%) than in 1970 (10.0%). Their numbers have been growing steadily from 8,400 in 1950 to 10,400 in 1960, 12,107 in 1970, and 15,516 in 1980. However, do note that the proportion of age 65 and over in New Jersey also is 11.7%. Even though the 65 plus group is growing in numbers in Cumberland, the working-age group also is growing in support of the non-working remainder--the young and the old. Nevertheless, this condition may not continue. We can anticipate a growing proportion of dependent elderly. In fact, between 1970 and 1980 those age 60 and over increased by 26% as opposed to a 9.5% increase in the general population, and a smaller school-age group now may mean a proportionally small productive group in later years.

Race

In addition to age and sex, there are other characteristics such as racial identification which the Census has identified. While there are a number of racial minorities in the county, by far the largest is the black. The change in racial composition in the past decade in Cumberland is rather easy to see in Table 5. The percent change in black population is considerably greater than the white and other; 19.9% for black; 7.8% for white. The 3,302 actual increase in blacks, 29% of the total 11,492 overall increase in the decade leaves the proportion of blacks at 15.0%, slightly higher than for New Jersey at 12.6%. The white population in actual numbers remains virtually unchanged since 1970, but the proportion of whites falls to 78.1% from 85.1% because of an increasing black and "other" populaton.

Movement of the black population is the most interesting revelation in Table 6. Eight townships show a decreasing population of blacks. Three cities and Fairfield Township show an increase in black population. Bridgeton despite an overall loss of population showed an increase of 600 blacks, for a total black population of 6,500, the highest in the county. Vineland's black populaion grew moderately to 4,768 or 8.9%. Millville's black populaton grew rapidly from 383 or 1.8% in 1970 to 1,541 or 6.2% in 1980. It should be noted that the numbers and proportion remain low when compared to Bridgeton, Vineland and the state's 12.6% black.

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	121,374
1980 POPULATION	132,866
% CHANGE 1970-1980	9.5
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	104,808
1980 POPULATION	112,998
% CHANGE 1970-1980	7.8
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	16,566
1980 POPULATION	19,868
% CHANGE 1970-1980	19.9

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	121,374	100.0	ALL RACES	132,866	100.0
WHITE	103,348	85.1	WHITE	103,712	78.1
BLACK	16,566	13.6	BLACK	19,868	15.0
AMERICAN INDIAN	197	0.2	AMERICAN INDIAN	743	0.6
			ESKIMO	1	0.0
			ALEUT	1	0.0
JAPANESE	545	0.4	JAPANESE	411	0.3
CHINESE	35	0.0	CHINESE	45	0.0
FILIPINO	60	0.0	FILIPINO	141	0.1
KOREAN	7	0.0	KOREAN	72	0.1
			ASIAN INDIAN	141	0.1
			VIETNAMESE	12	0.0
HAWAIIAN	3	0.0	HAWAIIAN	22	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	6	0.0
			SAMOAN	0	0.0
OTHER	613	0.5	OTHER	7,691	5.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	121,374	16,566	13.6	132,866	19,868	15.0
BRIDGETON CITY	20,435	5,903	28.9	18,795	6,500	34.6
COMMERCIAL TOWNSHIP	3,667	1,608	43.9	4,674	1,296	27.7
DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	2,464	509	20.7	2,523	487	19.3
DOWNE TOWNSHIP	1,777	335	18.9	1,803	132	7.3
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	4,990	2,424	48.6	5,693	2,867	50.4
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	963	231	24.0	973	130	13.4
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	3,970	443	11.2	4,365	386	8.8
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	2,329	730	31.3	2,116	479	22.6
MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP	3,743	324	8.7	4,577	630	13.8
MILLVILLE CITY	21,366	383	1.8	24,815	1,541	6.2
SHILOH BOROUGH	573	6	1.0	604	19	3.1
STOW CREEK TOWNSHIP	1,050	74	7.0	1,365	43	3.2
UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	6,648	510	7.7	6,810	590	8.7
VINELAND CITY	47,399	3,086	6.5	53,753	4,768	8.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Ancestry and Spanish Origin

Table 7 shows us that the ancestry composition of the county's population is more complex than many areas of similar urban/rural balance and distance from large central cities. Unique opportunities have attracted foreign born or those of mixed parentage in the past.

A similar statement can be made concerning the Hispanic population as shown in Table 8; persons not of Spanish origin dominate the population (90.6%). It can also be said that Puerto Ricans dominate the Hispanic populaton; 10,965 of the 12,423 Spanish origin persons.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Table 9 indicates that households in Cumberland increased by 19.4% during the 1970's, while the numbers of persons increased by only 9.5%. This difference in growth rates is a function of the decrease in average population per household from 3.18 in 1970, to 2.91 in 1980. Commercial Township's household increase was 38%, but was coupled to a 27% population increase; similarly Millville's population increased by 27% and Vineland's increased by 16.1% while households moved higher by 16.1% and 13.4% respectively. This phenomenon seems to have occurred nationwide, and its implications and impacts in Cumberland are no less important than in the nation. Smaller households, increases in single persons, divorced persons, and one-parent households, seems to echo the national trend. That it has happened in Cumberland County already may in itself be significant because Cumberland in the past has seemed slower to respond to national and even statewide trends. In 1980, 128,692 persons or 97% of the population resided in households. Some 4,174 lived in group quarters. However, in 1970 there were only 33,993 families, or 77% of the households, down from 82%.

Marital Status and Household Relationship

The several sections of Table 10 present a multitude of perspectives on living arrangements in the county. Husband and wife families totalled 26,153 in 1980, or about 77% of all families, down from 85% in 1970. Complete families grew by a mere 434 while one-parent families increased by 3,118 or 66% from 4,732 to 7,840. These startling figures are matched by the separated and divorced statistics: males who are divorced 2,225 up from 932 in 1970, females who are divorced 3,424 up from 1,517 in 1970. Quite clearly, the household and family formation of the 1970's did not follow traditional patterns. A discussion of the many interacting demographic and social forces causing these patterns to emerge is beyond the scope of this report.

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Cumberland County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	132,866	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	491	0.4
ENGLISH	11,167	8.4
FRENCH	620	0.5
GERMAN	7,461	5.6
GREEK	237	0.2
HUNGARIAN	312	0.2
IRISH	4,477	3.4
ITALIAN	14,604	11.0
NORWEGIAN	151	0.1
POLISH	1,988	1.5
PORTUGUESE	54	0.0
RUSSIAN	1,245	0.9
SCOTTISH	425	0.3
SWEDISH	336	0.3
UKRAINIAN	931	0.7
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	30,538	23.0
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	40,399	30.4
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	7,346	5.5
NOT REPORTED	10,084	7.6
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	16,483	12.4
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	3,601	2.7
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	18,612	14.0
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	16,188	12.2
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	8,417	6.3
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	3,260	2.5

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Cumberland County

ALL PERSONS	132,866	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	120,443	90.6
SPANISH ORIGIN	12,423	9.4
MEXICAN	335	0.3
PUERTO RICAN	10,965	8.3
CUBAN	190	0.1
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	933	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	37,086	44,287	30,451	33,993	3,524	4,174	3.18	2.91
BRIDGETON CITY	6,633	6,681	5,173	4,785	106	278	3.06	2.77
COMMERCIAL TOWNSHIP	1,141	1,583	848	1,212	28	16	3.19	2.94
DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	686	815	590	664	26	0	3.55	3.10
DOWNE TOWNSHIP	542	635	429	486	0	9	3.28	2.83
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,435	1,754	1,179	1,418	23	32	3.46	3.23
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	303	331	237	262	7	0	3.16	2.94
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	1,092	1,332	968	1,119	305	291	3.36	3.06
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	653	651	547	535	20	0	3.54	3.25
MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP	1,104	1,202	873	949	288	934	3.13	3.03
MILLVILLE CITY	7,083	9,007	5,751	6,657	14	28	3.01	2.75
SHILOH BOROUGH	178	210	154	157	0	0	3.22	2.88
STOW CREEK TOWNSHIP	320	438	273	379	4	0	3.27	3.12
UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	2,009	2,255	1,726	1,843	10	8	3.30	3.02
VINELAND CITY	13,907	17,393	11,703	13,527	2,693	2,578	3.21	2.94

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	40,742	100.0	46,641	100.0
SINGLE	10,428	25.6	13,632	29.2
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	26,819	65.8	27,482	58.9
SEPARATED	1,163	2.9	1,797	3.9
WIDOWED	1,400	3.4	1,505	3.2
DIVORCED	932	2.3	2,225	4.8
FEMALE:	47,560	100.0	53,872	100.0
SINGLE	11,403	24.0	13,566	25.2
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	26,842	56.4	27,124	50.3
SEPARATED	1,822	3.8	2,550	4.7
WIDOWED	5,976	12.6	7,207	13.4
DIVORCED	1,517	3.2	3,425	6.4

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	121,374	100.0	132,866	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	30,451	25.1	33,993	25.6
SPOUSE	25,719	21.2	26,153	19.7
OTHER RELATIVES	53,257	43.9	54,615	41.1
NONRELATIVES	1,788	1.5	1,993	1.5
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,296	1.9	4,011	3.0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	4,339	3.6	6,283	4.7
NONRELATIVES			1,644	1.2
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	2,885	2.4	4,090	3.1
OTHER	639	0.5	84	0.1

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	42,283	100.0	40,431	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	139	0.3	100	0.2
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	32,886	77.8	26,220	64.9
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	5,654	13.4	9,673	23.9
OTHER RELATIVES	2,645	6.3	3,469	8.6
NONRELATIVES	376	0.9	737	1.8
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	468	1.1	232	0.6
OTHER	115	0.3	0	0.0

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	12,107	100.0	15,516	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	4,187	34.6	5,305	34.2
SPOUSE	2,157	17.8	2,945	19.0
OTHER RELATIVES	1,781	14.7	1,609	10.4
NONRELATIVES	276	2.3	81	0.5
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	777	6.4	1,022	6.6
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,252	18.6	3,365	21.7
NONRELATIVES			129	0.8
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	637	5.3	1,045	6.7
OTHER	40	0.3	15	0.1

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.
Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

EDUCATION

One of the most important factors in the functioning of an area is the educational level of its population. The educational attainment of the adult population in Cumberland County when compared to figures for other New Jersey counties has been very bleak in past decades. But the educational status of the population, as shown in Table 11, has improved considerably during the 1970's. In terms of years of school completed, the proportion with only an elementary school education has decreased from 37% in 1970 to 27% in 1980. The proportion of high school graduates (or more) has increased from a very low 40% to over 53%. Those who have completed four or more years of college have increased in numbers from 3,798 (5.7%) to 6,749 (8.8%). The actual number of college students in 1980 was 50% greater than the actual numbers in 1970, with the percentage rising to 10.4% of the school enrollment. However, a 5.5% drop in those children enrolled in kindergarten and elementary grades 1 to 8 years foretells the probability of reduced enrollment upcoming in high school and college classes unless traditional educational patterns can be altered.

LABOR FORCE

Labor Force Status by Race and Sex

Cumberland's civilian labor force has increased by 8,615 or 17.3% in the last decade as seen in Table 12. Unfortunately the ranks of the unemployed have increased to an unacceptable level. The black labor force also increased and at a greater rate, 25.3%. But, again, unfortunately to say the least, black unemployment has reached an alarming rate, particularly among women (20.7%). The female labor force, both white and black, grew more dramatically in the 1970's; a total of 5,910 or 29.3%. A comparable figure for the state was 15.4%.

Occupation

The figures in Table 13 show the distribution of major occupation categories for the population in 1970 and 1980. Here we find clues to a person's income, education and other factors. In general, we see relatively little change in composition between 1970 and 1980, but admittedly some changes may have been hidden by changes in census terminology and format. Undoubtedly the service worker categories have shown an increase. Other changes involve an increase in managerial and professional specialities, clerical, and sales. These are offset by a decrease of operators, fabricators, and laborers. In the past, Cumberland's high proportion of operatives in the total experienced work force has corresponded with the dominance of manufacturing industry in the county. In the state and in other southern counties, the proportion employed as operatives is much lower.

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	33,688	35,728	6.1
NURSERY SCHOOL	686	1,517	121.1
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	22,212	20,981	-5.5
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	8,315	9,518	14.5
COLLEGE	2,475	3,712	50.0
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	66,817	77,571	16.1
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	24,786	21,119	-14.8
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	15,328	15,112	-1.4
4 YEARS	18,798	26,690	42.0
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	4,107	7,901	92.4
4 OR MORE YEARS	3,798	6,749	77.7
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	40.0	53.3	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	38,343	45,250
ARMED FORCES	72	56
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	29,583	32,288
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	77.2	71.4
EMPLOYED	28,424	29,417
UNEMPLOYED	1,159	2,871
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.9	8.9
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	8,688	12,906
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	44,980	52,631
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	20,190	26,100
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	44.9	49.6
EMPLOYED	18,518	23,449
UNEMPLOYED	1,672	2,651
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.3	10.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	24,790	26,531
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	4,472	5,819
ARMED FORCES	6	10
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3,230	3,555
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	72.2	61.1
EMPLOYED	2,995	2,970
UNEMPLOYED	235	585
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.3	16.5
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,236	2,254
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	5,156	6,908
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2,595	3,745
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	50.3	54.2
EMPLOYED	2,202	2,968
UNEMPLOYED	393	777
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	15.1	20.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,561	3,163

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	52,866	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	9,481	17.9
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	4,089	7.7
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	5,392	10.2
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	13,041	24.7
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	1,083	2.0
SALES	4,095	7.7
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	7,863	14.9
SERVICE:	6,993	13.2
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	166	0.3
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	918	1.7
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	5,909	11.2
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1,196	2.3
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	7,814	14.8
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	14,341	27.1
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	7,522	14.2
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	2,991	5.7
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	3,828	7.2

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	46,942	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	4,530	9.7
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	3,463	7.4
SALES WORKERS	2,487	5.3
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	6,797	14.5
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	7,505	16.0
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	11,695	24.9
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	2,261	4.8
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	2,093	4.5
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	626	1.3
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	756	1.6
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	4,341	9.2
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	388	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Historically, manufacturing has dominated the economy of the county. Cumberland has had a relatively narrow-based economy--a narrow spectrum of employees. But manufacturing, as with the state and nation, is a declining source of employment. This rate of decline appears to have accelerated more rapidly here than in the state and nation. Service employment and service-support industries have accelerated to partially compensate for the loss of manufacturing jobs. Loss of 6,000 jobs in as many years has dealt a brutal blow to the economy which is made evident statistically in unacceptably high unemployment rates. Unfortunately, the transitional period continues as manufacturing job opportunities disappear from the economic base. A change in the business climate can help to slow the trend. A broader-based economy must be built if the county is to be less vulnerable.

Journey to Work and Commuting Patterns

As shown in Table 14, Cumberland County commuting patterns are very localized. Although the shadow of the vast Philadelphia-Wilmington-Camden-Trenton metropolitan area is approaching from the west and north, the county is still far enough removed (40 miles) in terms of travel time, to discourage all but the most hardy commuter. The county has for many years, and continues to have, one of the most self-contained labor markets in New Jersey. Only 5,967 persons or 11.6% of workers living in county commute to jobs outside the county, a small percentage because of the absence of a large and varied job market reasonably close to the county. More people commute into Cumberland County than leave for employment elsewhere. About 9,907 or 19.3% of the county work force live elsewhere and commute to Cumberland. These relationships have remained quite stable for several decades, but it is interesting to note that out-of-state commuting patterns to and from Cumberland since 1970 have changed. Fewer come in from other states; fewer commute out. Unfortunately, the high number of destinations not reported, particularly in the 1980 census, throws a cloud over the entire statistical analysis.

INCOME AND POVERTY

Income is influenced by job opportunity, skill, ability, initiative, intelligence and even health, and other characteristics. Therefore, comparative income levels can tell us much about the people of the county and their standard of living. Careful analysis can also reveal unique local characteristics and situations. Rapid changes have taken place in recent years in both the distribution of income among the population and wage levels. The 1980 U.S. Census reported 1979 income statistics. The figures concerning personal and family incomes are largely expressed in terms of averages and medians and are useful when compared with state and other area figures.

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	45,430	51,244
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	42,563	44,346
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	2,867	6,898
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	6.3	13.5
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	45,665	48,286
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	37,038	38,379
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	87.0	86.5
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	81.1	79.5
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	5,525	5,967
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	8,627	9,907
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	1.56	1.66

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	42,563	100.0	44,346	100.0	45,665	100.0	48,286	100.0
CUMBERLAND	37,038	87.0	38,379	86.5	37,038	81.1	38,379	79.5
ATLANTIC	970	2.3	1,932	4.4	2,049	4.5	2,240	4.6
BURLINGTON	210	0.5	52	0.1	407	0.9	195	0.4
CAMDEM	856	2.0	489	1.1	616	1.3	717	1.5
CAPE MAY	207	0.5	326	0.7	461	1.0	571	1.2
ESSEX	-	-	9	0.0	-	-	244	0.5
GLOUCESTER	713	1.7	918	2.1	1,917	4.2	2,584	5.4
MIDDLESEX	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	109	0.2
SALEM	1,035	2.4	1,495	3.4	1,893	4.1	2,121	4.4
UNION	-	-	3	0.0	-	-	196	0.4
NEW CASTLE DE	214	0.5	118	0.3	225	0.5	81	0.2
PHILADELPHIA PA	307	0.7	204	0.5	-	-	61	0.1
OTHER AREAS	1,013	2.4	421	0.9	1,059	2.3	788	1.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Cumberland County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	34,108	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	925	2.7
$2,500 TO $4,999	1,938	5.7
$5,000 TO $7,499	2,535	7.4
$7,500 TO $9,999	2,720	8.0
$10,000 TO $12,499	2,985	8.8
$12,500 TO $14,999	2,788	8.2
$15,000 TO $17,499	3,099	9.1
$17,500 TO $19,999	2,822	8.3
$20,000 TO $22,499	2,725	8.0
$22,500 TO $24,999	2,247	6.6
$25,000 TO $27,499	1,847	5.4
$27,500 TO $29,999	1,483	4.3
$30,000 TO $34,999	2,377	7.0
$35,000 TO $39,999	1,355	4.0
$40,000 TO $49,999	1,124	3.3
$50,000 TO $74,999	835	2.4
$75,000 OR MORE	303	0.9
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	17,557	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	30,718	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	523	1.7
$1,000 TO $1,999	831	2.7
$2,000 TO $2,999	1,347	4.4
$3,000 TO $3,999	1,443	4.7
$4,000 TO $4,999	1,538	5.0
$5,000 TO $5,999	1,966	6.4
$6,000 TO $6,999	2,057	6.7
$7,000 TO $7,999	2,078	6.8
$8,000 TO $8,999	2,331	7.6
$9,000 TO $9,999	2,354	7.7
$10,000 TO $11,999	4,478	14.6
$12,000 TO $14,999	4,675	15.2
$15,000 TO $24,999	4,242	13.8
$25,000 TO $49,999	661	2.2
$50,000 AND OVER	194	0.6
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	9,529	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	18,391	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Family Income

Cumberland County has consistently and over many years recorded low personal income, and frequently the lowest income among New Jersey's counties. This has been essentially so regardless of the measurement--per capita, household, family, or poverty rate. Examination of Table 15 exposes one of the reasons. It may seem trite to mention it, but the table for both 1969 and 1970 income brackets clearly shows that too many families are in the low income brackets and too few are in the high brackets. Comparisons of local income groupings and similar state-wide groupings have shown this to be so. Another factor is involved. Note that if 1969 median family income is expressed in 1979 dollars, the 1969 figure would have been $18,391. In other words, family effective buying power was greater in 1969 than in 1979 when the diminishing value of the dollar is taken into consideration. Family income was $834 less (4.5%) in 1979.

Income by Municipality

This lower value of median family income in 1979 constant dollars is also shown in Table 16. The loss does not appear when expressed as per capita income for the county as a whole. By municipality however, there are some interesting trends to observe. Several townships which lost population in the decade show significant percentage increases in per capita income although the actual dollar value remains at or below the county value. Presumably low income individuals moved out of the area, and just as likely those movements were to or near the cities of Bridgeton, Millville, and Vineland, nearby in Fairfield Township, and to adjacent Maurice River Township--each of which experienced a loss (in 1979 dollars) of median family income.

Cumberland's median family income and poverty rate as pointed out before, showed a change for the worse for the decade. Examination of the record for the municipalities shows a pattern of change related to population mobility. Loss of low income population from several townships to the urban areas improved the township's median family incomes and poverty rate. Bridgeton's loss of population due to mobility is more complex with movement to adjacent townships west and north and an influx from bay shore townships. The effect is severe with Bridgeton and adjacent Fairfield Township exhibiting the sharpest drops in earning power, -18.4% and -16.7% respectively. From a purely local perspective these observations may be interesting. But mostly they are sad facts of life, and these same statistical facts are saddest of all when compared to those of the state.

Income by Age

The family incomes by age of householder as organized in Table 17 do not reveal any unusual or unexpected relationships. The middle years, age 35 to 60, are traditionally the most productive, particularly from 45 to 54--which shows a median of $22,979, 31% above the all age median. The table bears this out.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Cumberland County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	% OF FAMILIES 1969	1979
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	5,601	6,032	7.7	18,391	17,557	-4.5	9.2	12.0
BRIDGETON CITY	5,407	5,362	-0.8	17,352	14,151	-18.4	10.9	19.2
COMMERCIAL TOWNSHIP	4,323	5,232	21.0	13,491	14,555	7.9	17.2	15.9
DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	4,952	6,016	21.5	18,126	19,041	5.0	10.8	9.0
DOWNE TOWNSHIP	3,819	5,376	40.8	14,268	14,744	3.3	20.2	13.3
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	5,348	4,921	-8.0	17,806	14,838	-16.7	11.1	16.8
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	5,137	7,183	39.8	17,430	18,194	4.4	9.7	9.8
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	5,977	7,113	19.0	22,828	22,052	-3.4	3.2	1.0
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	4,572	5,096	11.5	15,259	16,250	6.5	18.9	12.1
MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP	5,006	4,849	-3.1	17,807	17,038	-4.3	9.8	10.2
MILLVILLE CITY	6,116	6,582	7.6	19,121	18,701	-2.2	8.1	9.0
SHILOH BOROUGH	6,128	5,982	-2.4	20,168	20,179	0.1	0.0	5.1
STOW CREEK TOWNSHIP	5,286	6,284	18.9	18,616	18,971	1.9	5.3	6.8
UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	5,443	6,766	24.3	19,245	20,603	7.1	7.0	9.0
VINELAND CITY	5,773	6,153	6.6	18,639	18,136	-2.7	8.2	11.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

It also shows, as mentioned before, that there are too many wage earners in the lower brackets and too few in the higher. It may be a bit surprising to some that the 2,655 householders between the ages of 60 to 64 were able to maintain a median family income of $16,921, or 96% of the county all-age median. Those 65 years and over (5,258 householders) maintain a $12,017 median, 68% of the all-age median.

Poverty Levels

Table 18 bring us dramatic "good" and "bad" news. First the bad. There were 4,649 more persons reported to have incomes below the poverty level in 1979 than in 1969. That is a sharp 33% increase to a total of 18,599 persons, a rate of 14.5%.

And finally some good news. Among the elderly 65 years and over, there were 1,045 fewer persons with reported incomes below the poverty level. That was a 35% reduction in numbers and cut the poverty rate for the elderly virtually in half. Admittedly it was very high in 1969 (25.9%) and is still high at 13.3%, but this may serve to demonstrate the improved effectiveness of the Social Security System in more recent years.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing by Municipality

With a single, partial exception of Lawrence Township (see Table 19) every municipality in Cumberland County increased its total housing-unit inventory during the 1970's. (Lawrence lost housing units, but increased slightly its year-round housing inventory.) Cumberland's housing stock grew 7,340 units or 18.3%. As noted earlier, Cumberland's population grew only by a modest 9.5%. The far greater improvement in the housing unit inventory than in population is a phenomenon seen throughout the state and nation. The concomitant lowering of persons per household from 3.18 to 2.91 was seen in Table 19. In most instances the municipal housing unit increase is aligned to some degree with population growth. Discounting Stow Creek's small number and high-percentage change, the largest increases both in actual units and percent were in Millville and Vineland. That is where the largest population increases took place. Townships surrounding Bridgeton City also added significantly to inventory. Bridgeton itself lost population, but even so, added modestly to its housing stock.

Vacancy rates and their changes between 1970 and 1980 also reflect an alignment with population change. Where populaton counts went down, vacancy rates went up and vice versa. The overall rate for the county remained stable.

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Cumberland County

FAMILY INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	1,987	7,695	6,926	6,300	3,287	2,655	5,258	34,108
LESS THAN $2,500	174	328	165	103	42	24	89	925
$2,500 TO $4,999	302	595	264	206	80	103	388	1,938
$5,000 TO $7,499	190	693	445	191	121	142	753	2,535
$7,500 TO $9,999	251	577	481	254	171	167	819	2,720
$10,000 TO $12,49	264	625	492	362	177	346	719	2,985
$12,500 TO $14,99	190	569	503	487	267	328	444	2,788
$15,000 TO $17,49	213	781	582	541	292	283	407	3,099
$17,500 TO $19,99	153	768	578	441	274	192	416	2,822
$20,000 TO $22,49	92	647	702	475	270	233	306	2,725
$22,500 TO $24,99	110	542	550	470	255	132	188	2,247
$25,000 TO $27,49	27	470	427	389	229	130	175	1,847
$27,500 TO $29,99	0	343	337	353	213	141	96	1,483
$30,000 TO $34,99	13	436	629	708	287	152	152	2,377
$35,000 TO $39,99	8	130	329	511	197	101	79	1,355
$40,000 TO $49,99	0	99	212	422	245	69	77	1,124
$50,000 TO $74,99	0	56	174	288	128	103	86	835
$75,000 OR MORE	0	36	56	99	39	9	64	303
MEDIAN	$10,724	$16,474	$19,797	$22,979	$22,032	$16,921	$12,017	$17,557

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Cumberland County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	13,950	11.8
1979	18,599	14.5

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	2,983	25.9
1979	1,938	13.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	40,005	47,345	18.3	38,854	46,512	4.6	4.8
BRIDGETON CITY	6,885	7,148	3.8	6,879	7,133	3.6	6.3
COMMERCIAL TOWNSHIP	1,533	1,908	24.5	1,214	1,722	6.0	8.1
DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	766	894	16.7	714	881	3.9	7.5
DOWNE TOWNSHIP	864	1,069	23.7	596	764	9.1	16.9
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,524	1,926	26.4	1,488	1,877	3.6	6.6
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	359	378	5.3	326	357	7.1	7.3
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	1,162	1,371	18.0	1,121	1,366	2.6	2.5
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	742	698	-5.9	687	693	4.9	6.1
MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP	1,283	1,365	6.4	1,169	1,293	5.6	7.0
MILLVILLE CITY	7,473	9,436	26.3	7,387	9,405	4.1	4.2
SHILOH BOROUGH	189	216	14.3	187	215	4.8	2.3
STOW CREEK TOWNSHIP	359	470	30.9	340	467	5.9	6.2
UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	2,073	2,346	13.2	2,056	2,337	2.3	3.5
VINELAND CITY	14,793	18,120	22.5	14,690	18,002	5.3	3.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Value of Owner-Occupied Housing

Table 20 reveals that the proportion of housing units occupied by owners improved slightly in the county during the past decade. Greater than average rate of improvement in value occurred in Commercial, Fairfield, Greenwich, and Stow Creek townships. New unit construction probably was the reason for improvement in all but Greenwich where we surmise a cause being the designation in 1972 of the National Historic District in Greenwich. Restoration of historic homes in Mauricetown and Commercial Township may have contributed to home ownership and increased values. Only Bridgeton and Millville had a lesser proportion of home ownership in 1980.

Every municipality experienced more than a 100% increase in median value of owner units in 10 years. Bridgeton showed the least change in value. It will be interesting to observe future changes in Bridgeton's housing value in light of the Greenwich experience referred to above and the designation in 1982 of the Bridgeton National Historic District. The sharpest increase occurs in Downe Township and remains unexplained. Increases in value greater than the 14.3% county increase took place in Stow Creek and Maurice River Township and were seemingly associated with new home construction. In Greenwich and Commerical Township increasing value was in all probability related in some measure to the restoration of older houses.

Median Rent

While the number of rental units in Cumberland's housing inventory increased almost 2,700 units in the decade, the ralationship between owner-occupied and renter-occupied dwellings remained virtually the same for the county, 67% - 33%. In Table 21, however, we can see that this was not the case in every municipality of the county. Some retained their traditional proportion of rental to owner units and stabilized contract rentals. Others lost some rental units and found that the median rent commanded increased considerably more than the average for the county. Median contract rent in 1970 was $79 and rose to $185--a 134.9% rise.

Units in Structure

The tenure and occupancy status by the units in year-round housing as shown by figures in Table 22 reveal a number of interesting developments, of which only several will be mentioned. The table shows what type of housing construction is responsible for the nearly 20% increase in housing stock. Certainly two-unit structures are not responsible. That is the only category which is reported to have lost units. The reason may be conversion to single units or demolition of two-family houses in urban areas, particularly Bridgeton which has a large two-unit inventory. Single-family units account for the largest actual number increase (3,007). One unit attached housing accounts for a much higher percentage increase but involved only 859 units. Over

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	25,326	29,846	65.2	64.2	13,804	33,600	143.4
BRIDGETON CITY	3,738	3,505	54.3	49.1	11,346	23,000	102.7
COMMERCIAL TOWNSHIP	805	1,273	66.3	73.9	7,816	21,000	168.7
DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	534	662	74.8	75.1	14,074	36,400	158.6
DOWNE TOWNSHIP	453	535	76.0	70.0	6,651	19,700	196.2
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,152	1,533	77.4	81.7	11,525	28,200	144.7
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	226	271	69.3	75.9	13,295	36,600	175.3
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	892	1,157	79.6	84.7	16,945	37,500	121.3
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	530	530	77.1	76.5	9,144	22,500	146.1
MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP	933	1,005	79.8	77.7	8,142	23,100	183.7
MILLVILLE CITY	5,031	5,650	68.1	60.1	12,860	31,200	142.6
SHILOH BOROUGH	116	149	62.0	69.3	12,256	30,000	144.8
STOW CREEK TOWNSHIP	260	371	76.5	79.4	13,631	38,700	183.9
UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,188	1,582	57.8	67.7	16,389	39,600	141.6
VINELAND CITY	9,468	11,623	64.5	64.6	16,295	39,300	141.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

2,500 multiple-housing units were added, a 60% increase to 6,836 total. But the change that catches the eye first and last is the almost double mobile home and trailer count--up from 1,064 to 2,068, a 94.4% change. With all of the troubling implications surrounding their increase it is important to note that all but 28 of the added mobile homes were owner occupied. Trailer rentals, now at only 14%, have remained stable in the face of increasing ownership.

Renter Costs

As seen in Table 23, an attempt has been made to calculate gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1970 and 1980. It is a difficult table to interpret in terms of trends largely due to rapidly changing incomes during the decade. But it would appear that when all income levels are taken together, fewer renters are spending less than 20% of their income for rent, and increasing numbers are paying more than 20% for rent. In fact, 31% of all renters in 1980 spent over 35% of their income for rent. In 1970 only 22% spent over 35% for rent, a clear indication that shelter costs for renters have risen sharply. However, although no trend analysis is made in this respect for home owner shelter costs, rental may be a bargain compared to the cost of new home ownership.

Persons Per Room

Table 24 indicates that there was less crowding in county housing in 1980 than in 1970. The all-room density has risen several percentage points to 95.3% of all housing units with 1.00 or fewer persons per room density. There were comparable reductions in the number of units with higher densities.

Overall condition of occupied housing appears also to have improved as expressed in terms of units with complete plumbing facilities. Within each category of density there was improvement, even at the most dense level expressed at 1.51 or more persons per room. Nevertheless, 825 units (1.8%) of occupied housing in 1980 were not equipped with complete plumbing facilities.

CONCLUSION

In this report we have discussed trends occuring in Cumberland as revealed in census data for 1970 and 1980. Trends have a habit of creeping up and taking one by surprise. Trends can be early warnings of drastic change ... change for the better, change for the worse. Change has never seemed to come rapidly to Cumberland. But the county today is not the same as it was a decade ago. Nor will it be the same a decade from now. Change is inevitable.

Some changes are welcome and needed--others unwanted. Our analysis of census data shows both good and bad tendencies. For instance, Cumberland appears to be a more comfortable place to

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	11,760	14,441	30.3	31.0	79	185	134.9
BRIDGETON CITY	2,895	3,176	42.1	44.5	74	163	120.8
COMMERCIAL TOWNSHIP	336	310	27.7	18.0	29	110	284.0
DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	152	153	21.3	17.4	73	164	125.8
DOWNE TOWNSHIP	89	100	14.9	13.1	49	117	136.8
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	283	221	19.0	11.8	68	151	123.6
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	77	60	23.6	16.8	47	158	234.2
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	200	175	17.8	12.8	74	160	115.2
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	123	121	17.9	17.5	57	150	162.0
MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP	171	197	14.6	15.2	60	155	158.3
MILLVILLE CITY	2,052	3,357	27.8	35.7	78	185	138.4
SHILOH BOROUGH	62	61	33.2	28.4	66	163	145.5
STOW CREEK TOWNSHIP	60	67	17.6	14.3	67	155	132.5
UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	821	673	39.9	28.8	72	158	118.2
VINELAND CITY	4,439	5,770	30.2	32.1	95	211	122.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Cumberland County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	38,932	46,679	19.9
1, DETACHED UNIT	27,069	30,248	11.7
1, ATTACHED UNIT	2,567	3,600	40.2
2 UNITS	3,486	3,319	-4.8
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,740	1,961	12.7
5 OR MORE UNITS	3,006	5,282	75.7
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,064	2,269	113.3
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	37,086	44,287	19.4
1, DETACHED UNIT	26,009	29,016	11.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	2,490	3,349	34.5
2 UNITS	3,237	3,018	-6.8
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,604	1,807	12.7
5 OR MORE UNITS	2,682	5,029	87.5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,064	2,068	94.4
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	25,326	29,846	17.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	22,044	25,273	14.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,232	1,601	30.0
2 UNITS	1,102	763	-30.8
3 AND 4 UNITS	98	222	126.5
5 OR MORE UNITS	49	210	328.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	801	1,777	121.8
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	11,760	14,441	22.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	3,965	3,743	-5.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,258	1,748	39.0
2 UNITS	2,135	2,255	5.6
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,506	1,585	5.2
5 OR MORE UNITS	2,633	4,819	83.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	263	291	10.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	11,336	100.0	13,768	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	4,777	42.1	4,080	29.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,512	13.3	2,057	14.9
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,783	15.7	2,640	19.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	2,492	22.0	4,267	31.0
NOT COMPUTED	772	6.8	724	5.3
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	4,799	100.0	3,194	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	317	6.6	136	4.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	441	9.2	339	10.6
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,170	24.4	360	11.3
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	2,391	49.8	2,084	65.2
NOT COMPUTED	480	10.0	275	8.6
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	4,285	100.0	3,556	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	2,415	56.4	358	10.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	994	23.2	385	10.8
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	598	14.0	787	22.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	101	2.4	1,923	54.1
NOT COMPUTED	177	4.1	103	2.9
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,659	100.0	3,007	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,486	89.6	694	23.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	68	4.1	745	24.8
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	15	0.9	1,170	38.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	251	8.3
NOT COMPUTED	90	5.4	147	4.9
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	593	100.0	4,011	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	559	94.3	2,892	72.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	9	1.5	588	14.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	0	0.0	323	8.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	9	0.2
NOT COMPUTED	25	4.2	199	5.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	37,086	44,287
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	34,284	42,225
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	2,163	1,593
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	639	469
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	35,423	43,462
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	95.5	98.1
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	32,911	41,495
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	96.0	98.3
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	1,998	1,543
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	92.4	96.9
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	514	424
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	80.4	90.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

live now because more and better housing is available, and at less density in terms of people per room. Unfortunately, shelter costs more to obtain and maintain, and much undesirable housing continues to exist.

Our children are obtaining more and presumably better education, but educational attainment level remains low. There are more college bound students, but too few jobs to attract them back home.

The labor force has grown. More service jobs are available. But so many manufacturing jobs have disappeared that unemployment remains unacceptably high.

Income has risen, but purchasing power has decreased. Fewer elderly have incomes below the poverty level, but the overall poverty rate has risen. The county's income status remains low relative to the state and most counties.

Critical changes have taken place in our homes and living arrangements; a general movement, a swing not merely a drift, and we are not at all certain why this has happened--much less where this trend is leading us.

What change does the future hold for Cumberland? Are these documented trends early signs of drastic changes that may effect the needs of people who live and work in the county? If so, these insights may indicate new emphases needed, or perhaps a new vision, or even suggest new directions to take. Change will not stop. Therefore we must not stop our efforts to find emerging trends in our census data.

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population; the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/ Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.